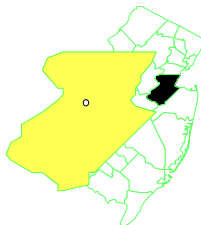


# **SOUTH BRUNSWICK LANDFILL NEW JERSEY**

EPA ID# NJD980530679



**EPA REGION 2**  
**CONGRESSIONAL DIST. 12**  
Middlesex County  
1/2 mile northwest of Route 1

**Other Names:**  
**Browning-Ferris Industries**

## **Site Description**

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The South Brunswick Landfill covers 68 acres in Middlesex County. The site was a landfill for over 20 years before it was closed by the State in 1978. The landfill received municipal refuse, pesticides, chemical wastes, and hazardous wastes. In 1980, the EPA conducted an investigation and found volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and iron in the ground water and surface water. The landfill is adjacent to a school, a park, and private residences, although a substantial portion of the property is surrounded by woods. Residences are located as close as 100 to 200 feet from the site. A nearby brook feeds into a public drinking water supply 10 miles downstream.

**Site Responsibility:** This site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible parties' actions.

### **NPL LISTING HISTORY**

Proposed Date: 12/01/82  
Final Date: 09/01/83  
Deletion Date: 02/27/98

## Threats and Contaminants

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The ground water, sediments, soils, leachate, and surface water are contaminated with VOCs and heavy metals including iron. Systems to collect the leachate are in place; therefore, the threat of contaminants migrating from the site is minimal.



## Cleanup Approach

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The site has been addressed in two long-term remedial phases focusing on controlling the source of contamination and investigation/cleanup of any potential off-site contamination.

## Response Action Status

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**Source Control:** In 1983, the Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) implemented a remedy that called for the installation of a system to collect and treat the leachate; construction of a slurry wall along the landfill perimeter; covering the landfill with a clay cap; and the installation of a gas ventilation system. Construction of the selected remedy to control the source of the contamination was completed under EPA oversight by the potentially responsible party, Browning-Ferris Industries (BFI), in 1985. The site continues to be monitored to ensure the effectiveness of the remedy.



**Off-Site Contamination:** In May 1993, under EPA oversight, BFI began investigating the extent of contamination that migrated off the site. The investigation revealed minimal contamination in one well. The leachate collection system pumping rate was increased to address this contamination. Also, an investigation to assess the extent of VOC contamination downgradient of the well and potential causes for the persistence of VOC detected in this well began in June 2001. The results of the investigations and alternatives for addressing the minor off-site migration were summarized in a focused feasibility study which is scheduled for completion in January 2004. Remedial action, consisting of an interception trench to collect any contaminated groundwater in conjunction with hydraulic containment and monitoring is scheduled to begin in May 2004.

## Cleanup Progress



**(Threat Mitigated by Physical Cleanup Work)**

All work required to control the source of contamination has been completed. The site is monitored to determine the effectiveness of the selected remedy. Monitoring to determine the effectiveness of

the above-described remedy and an investigation to assess any potential off-site contamination has been performed by BFI under EPA oversight. The initial rounds of post-remedial monitoring and the off-site investigation have been completed. The results from this investigation document the effectiveness of the remedy and indicate that there is no significant off-site migration of contaminants. The average volume of the leachate collection system ranges from approximately 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 gallons per year. In September 1995, EPA approved the Remedial Action Report, documenting that all remedial action objectives were achieved.

In February 1997, EPA approved the Post Remedial Environmental Monitoring Program Report, which evaluated the sampling results and documents the effectiveness of the remedy.

In August 1997, EPA approved the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Plan. The O&M Plan defines the long term monitoring activities required for the Site. O&M activities include periodic inspections and maintenance of waste containment measures, periodic air, groundwater and surface water monitoring, leachate collection or any other activities necessary to ensure the continued protection of public health and the environment.

In November 1997, EPA published a Notice of Intent to Delete this Site from the National Priorities List (NPL) in the Federal Register as well as the local newspaper. The thirty day public comment period ended on December 8, 1997. No comments were received. On February 27, 1998 a Notice of Deletion was published by EPA in the Federal Register, which announced the deletion of the site from the NPL.

In September 2002, EPA completed a five-year review of the remedy for the site to ensure that the remedy remains protective of public health and the environment and is functioning as designed. The review indicated that the remedy is currently protective of human health and the environment. A small area of contamination was identified near the southeastern section of the landfill site but determined not to affect any downgradient receptors. A site investigation led to a focused feasibility study which is scheduled for completion by January 2004. The remedial work is planned to start in May 2004.

